

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURIER

INFORMATION WEEKLY E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. N. — Tel. 3841

RECEIVED

August 14,

OCT 20 1967
No 123

LIBRARY
3th Year

IN THIS ISSUE

★ First article of the series:

The Viet Nam War: U.S. Neo - Colonialism and the National Liberation Movement.

(page 3)

★ **Evidence of U.S. Crimes of Genocide in North Viet Nam.**

(page 2)

★ **Economic Stability of the D.R.V.N.**

(page 4)

★ **Hanoi — North Viet Nam**
by FELIX GREENE

(page 4)

BALANCE-SHEET OF L.A.F. ATTACK ON DA NANG AIRBASE

(JULY 15, 1967):

87 U.S. AIRCRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 400 G.I.s PUT OUT OF ACTION

GPX has recently given the figures of the enemy losses and casualties in the L.A.F. artillery attack on the U.S. big airbase in Da Nang. It has also announced that 75 of the planes destroyed or damaged were jet fighters. The L.A.F. blew up two depots of rockets and 200kg and 300kg bombs, burnt one million litres of petrol, 200 military vehicles including nearly 20 tanks and M.113 armoured troops carriers, 400 American soldiers, mostly pilots and technicians, were killed or wounded.

(Continued page 7)

THERE WOULD BE NO "SANCTUARY" FOR THE U.S. AGGRESSORS IN SOUTH VIET NAM

DA NANG is a complex military base of the biggest kind in South Viet Nam. Although the 40,000 U.S. marines in the base are not all assigned to its defence, most of them were pinned down by this duty. Moreover there is a thick defence line with such modern security devices as "saagie" radar and Hawk missiles. This had incited the Americans to boast that any attack against Da Nang would be fought off, and would spell the doom of the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, on the night of July 14, the base was pounded by the Liberation troops: 400 G.I.s were killed and wounded, 87 aircraft including 75 jets, and 500 military vehicles destroyed and one set ablaze. Thus, since July 1, 1967 Da Nang had been stormed 7 times, 2,700 Yankees had been knocked out, 448 aircraft and nearly 500 military lorries destroyed. This does not include the strike at the U.S. missile ground on Hill 127 on the night of May 14, 1967 which destroyed 12 ground-to-air missiles and 36 missile launching pads as well as fuel depot.

The 7th attack was clearly one of the finest and biggest successes of the Liberation fighting.

This highly effective 30 minutes' strike is proof that the L.A.F. has rapidly grown up and mastered

an ingenious fighting method. Said Marcel Gimont in *La Tribune des Nations* on July 21, 1967: "What happened in Da Nang was not something of a rare occurrence, still less of a piece of luck". A review of the L.A.F. raids on the enemy bases since the end of the 1966-1967 dry season gives us further evidence. In 6 attacks against the airfields of Tan Son (May 8) Bien Hoa and Phuoc Vinh (May 11), Vinh Long (May 22 and June 10), Dau Tieng (June 25), the Liberation fighters wiped out more than 1,000 enemy troops, destroyed and heavily damaged 303 aircraft. In the raids on the airfield of Tan Son Nhut (May 3), Phan Rang (May 6), Thanh Son (July 9) and other enemy bases at Quy Nhon (May 10), Bang Son (June 6), Bai Xep (June 20), Go Noi, Quang Ngai (June 23), Nha Truoc, Binh Dinh (July 6), nearly 1,200 G.I.s were wiped out, over 30 aircraft destroyed, 12 million litres of petrol and many ammunition depots set ablaze or blown up.

Moreover, there have been other great engagements in which the L.A.F. put out of action more than 600 enemy troops, destroyed 10 military vehicles, blew up 2,000 cubic metres of ammunition at the base of U.S. Infantry Division 4 at Pleiku (June 20), knocked down 700 Yankees, 70 tanks and armoured cars at the base of U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Ba Ria (June 18) wiped out one battalion and one company of G.I.s at the Mang Son point d'appui, Quang Nam province (July 3). Recently, the airfield of Phuoc Vinh (July 20), Lai Khe, Phu Loi (July 8) and the U.S. base and oil storage at Nha Be (August 2) were again attacked. This does not include the shellings of Cao Tran, Duc Mieu, Dong Ha, Gio Linh, Cam Lo in Quang Tri province which put out of action thousands of U.S. marines, destroyed scores of cannons, set afire tens of petrol storages and ammunition depots last July.

If in the past, the L.A.F. has struck fear into the enemy's heart by overwhelming Quang Tri town for hours on end and annihilating Ba Ha and Lai Vang posts at the same time (April 5, 1967) or storming Hue city, wiping out 800 of the enemy (May 20), the 7th attack on Da Nang (July 14) testified that no base big or small could escape punishment from the South Viet Nam Liberation troops. The American attack in Da Nang supplies further proof of their morose and inevitable failure in their war of aggression against South Viet Nam, and constitute a bitter slap in the face of the U.S. politicians and strategists who are always bragging of military progress.

LATEST NEWS

AUGUST 11 AND 12: NEW U.S. RAIDS ON HANOI NINE U.S. FIGHTER-BOMBERS DOWNED

bringing the total number of U.S. planes lost
in North Viet Nam to **2,170**

(details on page 8)

THE ACTS OF GENOCIDE IN NORTH VIETNAM

U.S. war crimes in Viet Nam are poised between August 5, 1969 and the day when we carried out investigation on 10,000 occasions the U.S. imperialists released 6,700 bombs over water conservancy works of small, medium and big rivers, such as dykes, irrigation canals, hydroelectric stations, etc. For instance, one of these works, the Nam Dang, has been repeatedly bombed since August 1965. Bombings have been carried out even during the flood season and also in the drought period. From June 19 to 24, 1967, the U.S. imperialists continually attacked the dam, destroying its sluice gates.

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF WATER CONSERVANCY WORKS

The U.S. imperialists have been carrying out systematic large scale bombings of water conservancy works. Following are some typical cases:

In Nghe An province, between August 5, 1969 and the day when we carried out investigation on 10,000 occasions the U.S. imperialists released 6,700 bombs over water conservancy works of small, medium and big rivers, such as dykes, irrigation canals, hydroelectric stations, etc. For instance, one of these works, the Nam Dang, has been repeatedly bombed since August 1965. Bombings have been carried out even during the flood season and also in the drought period. From June 19 to 24, 1967, the U.S. imperialists continually attacked the dam, destroying its sluice gates.

Phu Tho province has many rivers, such as the Red River, the Lo River etc. and the level is 13 metres higher than the level of rice fields. It is clear that if dykes were destroyed, a large area would be flooded and agricultural production would suffer great losses. Since the first days of the bombing of North Viet Nam, U.S. aircraft have carried out dozens of attacks against dykes and other water conservancy works. The Ha Thanh dyke which we saw had a section of 100 metres destroyed with a bomb cover of 5 metres in depth and to

metres in diameter. We also witnessed the bombing of the Ha Mao dyke on July 18, 1967. The bombs fell on both sides of the dyke.

SYSTEMATIC USE OF PHOSPHORUS FUZZED INCENDIARY BOMBS

SINCE the beginning of 1967, the U.S. imperialists have been making systematic use of phosphorus bombs and shells which are of many types: cluster containing 20 bomb units; phosphorus shells (the one we saw was a 100mm shell). As is known, when a person got wounded by phosphorus fragments which cause serious burns on the body, horrible lesions may be felt a long time. Phosphorus, like grass, poultry, and fish, in the air, it causes big fires, burns crops and forests.

During its journey, the south bound group witnessed 20 forests and 5 hamlets set afire by phosphorus bombs. One typical destruction of village by phosphorus and other bombs, was that of Dong Nam village in Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province, February 12, 1966. It has been subjected to 130 attacks - particularly 63 air raids in which ordinary bombs, rockets, steel-fish, in the air, it causes big fires, burns crops and forests.

On January 18, 1967, the again sprayed toxic chemicals on the northern bank of the Nam Hai River suffered losses. On June 27 and August 26, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Hung Luong hamlet in the western part of Viet Nam. Hundreds of hectares were destroyed. In addition, jack-fruits, pumpkins etc. were destroyed. In the whole Viet Nam, 100 square kilometres suffered indirect damage.

MASSIVE USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS IN VINH LINH AREA

On March 15, 1967, they disseminated toxic chemicals on Vinh O village in Vinh Linh district, Quang Binh province. On April 25, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Vinh O village in Vinh Linh district, Quang Binh province. On April 25, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Vinh O village in Vinh Linh district, Quang Binh province. On April 25, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Vinh O village in Vinh Linh district, Quang Binh province.

War escalation, intensification of the expansion remains the choice of the leading war makers in Washington. The more setbacks they sustain and the greater their stalemate, the higher they raise the stakes. The U.S. President was compelled to ask for more money to carry out the programme. At a moment when people

THE Japanese Committee for Investigation of the U.S. war crimes in Viet Nam has recently released the following report:

Professor Shigeo Shikata, Professor, Social Scientist, Professor of Sociology, Law College, Secretary General.

Professor Makoto Katsuta, Agricultural Scientist, Professor of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Tokyo, member of the Japanese Committee.

Doctor Masahiko Hashimoto, Chief of the Kiyoasa Hospital in Kyoto, physician, member.

In addition, Mr. Kenji Tanaka, cameraman of the "Nihon Denpa Nishi" accompanied the Commission during its trip.

The Commission has interviewed 50 witnesses, victims of U.S. war crimes, listened to the statements of 41 persons and examined 30 wounded people under treatment.

After one month's investigation, the Commission held on July 31, 1967 a press conference in Hanoi to denounce the crimes of genocide committed by Washington in Viet Nam.

The declaration issued by the commission said in parts:

VINH LINH AREA

THE U.S. imperialists have been making systematic use of phosphorus bombs and shells which are of many types: cluster containing 20 bomb units; phosphorus shells (the one we saw was a 100mm shell). As is known, when a person got wounded by phosphorus fragments which cause serious burns on the body, horrible lesions may be felt a long time. Phosphorus, like grass, poultry, and fish, in the air, it causes big fires, burns crops and forests.

On March 15, 1967, they disseminated toxic chemicals on Vinh O village in Vinh Linh district, Quang Binh province. On April 25, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Vinh O village in Vinh Linh district, Quang Binh province.

On January 18, 1967, the again sprayed toxic chemicals on the northern bank of the Nam Hai River suffered losses. On June 27 and August 26, 1967, they sprayed toxic chemicals on Hung Luong hamlet in the western part of Viet Nam. Hundreds of hectares were destroyed. In addition, jack-fruits, pumpkins etc. were destroyed. In the whole Viet Nam, 100 square kilometres suffered indirect damage.

By vegetation, chemicals sprayed are found to be 2,4 D and 2,4,5 T. (The U.S. Government has openly admitted their use in South Viet Nam). The U.S. imperialists claim that these chemicals are only "weed killers" but chemicals became toxic when used in great dose. This is only common knowledge.

DESTRUCTION OF URBAN CENTRES AND SUBURBS

THE above mentioned U.S. "new method" of genocide is carried out day and night together with the "classical method" of massive use of conventional weapons. We now cite some cases of our investigation.

Ho Xa township, Vinh Linh area, had 5,830 inhabitants in the area of 3.3 sq. kilometres.

The U.S. imperialists started attacking this township on August 8, 1965.

Ho Xa has been attacked 144 times with 21,499 explosive bombs, 10,000 steel pellet bombs, 6,332 rockets, 68 napalm bombs. The group visited this place a whole township reduced to rubble. The Japanese scientists who know about the destruction by American atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can unequivocally declare that the devastation in Ho Xa reminds that of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Between October 21, 1965 and July 1967, a large group, the provincial capital of Ha

Bac, was subjected to 77 air raids. In the first 6 months of 1967 it was attacked 44 times. 1,000 explosive bombs were dropped together with 120 CBU's, and rockets and incendiary bombs. As a result, hospitals, churches, food-processing factories and people's dwellings were all destroyed. The group realized that the people in this town were not in a position to resist the U.S. imperialism at present. The pattern of destroying completely the town was followed. Five explosive bombs used in coordination with CBU's was usual. The places investigated.

ACT OF GENOCIDE BY B-52 BOMBING

THE group arrived in Vinh Linh area early on the morning of July 14. The day before, the U.S. imperialists carried out carpet bombing by 27 B-52s on Vinh Son. They also used B-52s on the villages in the demilitarized zone (Northern part) in Vinh Linh area. The bombed area was 6 kilometres long and 1.5-2 kilometres wide. The bombs fell at about 30 metres apart from one another. All houses, orchards and fields were destroyed. This genocide bombing is a barbaric act against the civilians. The U.S. imperialists are now applying this method to the civilians in Viet Nam.

By combining different methods and in a systematic manner, the U.S. imperialists are attempting massive destruction of the territory, the property. The U.S. imperialists are also applying the "new method" of genocide. The U.S. imperialists are attempting massive destruction of the territory, the property. The U.S. imperialists are also applying the "new method" of genocide.

DOLLAR AND BIG STICK

FOR at the very beginning of its development, U.S. capitalism did not content itself with the vast territory under its control. On December 22, 1946, President Monroe unequivocally stated the idea that the American continent should, after the departure of the Spanish, become the preserve of Yankee capitalism. A year later, U.S. forces landed in Puerto Rico. In 1918, a U.S. fleet blockaded the Argentine coast. In 1937, the U.S. government supported a movement for the "autonomy" of Texas, which belonged to Mexico. In 1949, war was declared on the latter, and the former duly annexed to the U.S. A new war was waged against Mexico and more troops were annexed: in all two million square kilometres, one half of Mexico's territory.

THE GENOCIDAL ACTS OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS CANNOT SUBDUDE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

In their aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have not succeeded in their dark scheme. They must be immediately stopped and the culprits must be severely punished.

During the visit and investigation of the commission to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it is clear that the Vietnamese people have overcome numerous difficulties and devised many clever methods to resist the U.S. imperialists' acts of the U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people are achieving great successes in the fighting, in the production and transportation work, in the health service, education and culture.

Bac, was subjected to 77 air raids. In the first 6 months of 1967 it was attacked 44 times. 1,000 explosive bombs were dropped together with 120 CBU's, and rockets and incendiary bombs. As a result, hospitals, churches, food-processing factories and people's dwellings were all destroyed. The group realized that the people in this town were not in a position to resist the U.S. imperialism at present. The pattern of destroying completely the town was followed. Five explosive bombs used in coordination with CBU's was usual. The places investigated.

ACT OF GENOCIDE BY B-52 BOMBING

THE group arrived in Vinh Linh area early on the morning of July 14. The day before, the U.S. imperialists carried out carpet bombing by 27 B-52s on Vinh Son. They also used B-52s on the villages in the demilitarized zone (Northern part) in Vinh Linh area. The bombed area was 6 kilometres long and 1.5-2 kilometres wide. The bombs fell at about 30 metres apart from one another. All houses, orchards and fields were destroyed. This genocide bombing is a barbaric act against the civilians. The U.S. imperialists are now applying this method to the civilians in Viet Nam.

By combining different methods and in a systematic manner, the U.S. imperialists are attempting massive destruction of the territory, the property. The U.S. imperialists are also applying the "new method" of genocide. The U.S. imperialists are attempting massive destruction of the territory, the property. The U.S. imperialists are also applying the "new method" of genocide.

DOLLAR AND BIG STICK

FOR at the very beginning of its development, U.S. capitalism did not content itself with the vast territory under its control. On December 22, 1946, President Monroe unequivocally stated the idea that the American continent should, after the departure of the Spanish, become the preserve of Yankee capitalism. A year later, U.S. forces landed in Puerto Rico. In 1918, a U.S. fleet blockaded the Argentine coast. In 1937, the U.S. government supported a movement for the "autonomy" of Texas, which belonged to Mexico. In 1949, war was declared on the latter, and the former duly annexed to the U.S. A new war was waged against Mexico and more troops were annexed: in all two million square kilometres, one half of Mexico's territory.

THE GENOCIDAL ACTS OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS CANNOT SUBDUDE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

In their aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have not succeeded in their dark scheme. They must be immediately stopped and the culprits must be severely punished.

During the visit and investigation of the commission to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it is clear that the Vietnamese people have overcome numerous difficulties and devised many clever methods to resist the U.S. imperialists' acts of the U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people are achieving great successes in the fighting, in the production and transportation work, in the health service, education and culture.

THE VIET NAM WAR: U.S. NEO-COLONIALISM AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

AUGUST 19 and September 2, historical dates for the Vietnamese people, will be coming. They mark a great surprise of the Vietnamese people - from the Sino-Vietnamese border to the Gulf of Tonkin - to overthrow the century-old domination of the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists and set up the democratic republic regime in North Viet Nam. Since then, a new page of struggle has also opened in Viet Nam to safeguard and consolidate her independence and freedom.

The Vietnamese people put up the first resistance from 1945 to 1954. The Dien Bien Phu victory

and other successes recorded all over the country led to the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which recognised the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam. Since July 1954, the Vietnamese people have had to wage a new, bitter, and heroic struggle against Washington's intervention and scheme of aggression. At present, the South Viet Nam population put up a second resistance against the U.S. expeditionary troops, the U.S. bombers and satellites, and have won important successes, while North Viet Nam has defeated the war of destruction of the U.S.

Viet Nam has become a crucial problem, a burning

topic of our times. Many initiatives and suggestions stemming from the will for peace have been made to find a way out for the crisis which is now upsetting South East Asia. But the main point lies in the clear conception of the true nature of the war now going on in Viet Nam: the need for U.S. intervention and aggression. What is the nature of the Vietnamese people's struggle?

A series of articles appearing in Viet Nam Courier will help our readers understand the above mentioned problems.

Editor

U.S. NEO-COLONIALISM AT WORK

TO certain Americans who blame him for his brutal intervention in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialist has replied that he is only carrying out the policy of his predecessors, Eisenhower and Kennedy, the former a Republican and the latter a Democrat. He could have gone back much further, to the days of the U.S. imperialist's first intervention in Viet Nam, to the days of the U.S. imperialist's first intervention in Viet Nam.

DOLLAR AND BIG STICK

FOR at the very beginning of its development, U.S. capitalism did not content itself with the vast territory under its control. On December 22, 1946, President Monroe unequivocally stated the idea that the American continent should, after the departure of the Spanish, become the preserve of Yankee capitalism. A year later, U.S. forces landed in Puerto Rico. In 1918, a U.S. fleet blockaded the Argentine coast. In 1937, the U.S. government supported a movement for the "autonomy" of Texas, which belonged to Mexico. In 1949, war was declared on the latter, and the former duly annexed to the U.S. A new war was waged against Mexico and more troops were annexed: in all two million square kilometres, one half of Mexico's territory.

THE GENOCIDAL ACTS OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS CANNOT SUBDUDE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

In their aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have not succeeded in their dark scheme. They must be immediately stopped and the culprits must be severely punished.

During the visit and investigation of the commission to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it is clear that the Vietnamese people have overcome numerous difficulties and devised many clever methods to resist the U.S. imperialists' acts of the U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people are achieving great successes in the fighting, in the production and transportation work, in the health service, education and culture.

against Spain, robbed the latter of her colonies (Cuba, the Philippines, Guam) and set up the puppet regime of the independence. In 1903, by force of arms the United States, carried Panama out of Colombia, turned it into an independent country, and made it the canal of the same name across its territory. In 1904, the U.S. imperialist Roosevelt completed the Monroe doctrine by giving the U.S. the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin America: "Talk softly, but wield a big stick". A series of military interventions, in Cuba in 1906 and 1912, the Dominican Republic in 1907 and 1912, Nicaragua in 1909, Mexico in 1913, the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1914, were illustrations, in the early 20th century, of big stick diplomacy combined with dollar diplomacy.

The big stick was for those people who, freed from Spanish and Portuguese colonization, wanted to safeguard their independence; the dollar was for the big landlords, latifundia owners, heirs to the colonial plunder, and the local big bourgeoisie. The local ruling classes, who had acquired colonial independence, reacted, however, to the U.S. imperialism, which invaded their country, while the U.S. imperialists put all her confidence in the "caudillos", those military chieftains who had taken power through more or less spectacular "pitches" and were seeking to maintain it through terror and violence.

Innumerable were the incidents, direct or indirect interventions, which in the 19th and early 20th centuries, ended with the imposing on various countries of Latin America a whole series of unequal treaties, allegiance oaths, or government visits to Washington. After Mexico, came the turn of other countries, and among the smaller ones of Central America: Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Uruguay, etc. Each time, U.S. troops were dispatched to those countries to impose various pretexts: protection of American lives and property, maintenance of order, etc. As early as 1890, the hero of Latin American revolution, Simón Bolívar, had remarked: "The United States seems appointed by Providence to bring about the independence of America in the name of freedom".

THE INTERNATIONAL GENDARME

THE two World Wars considerably impaired the world position of European imperialism. After 1945, Yankee imperialism

became the incontrovertible leader. U.S. trusts, already of enormous size, grew to colossal proportions. General Motors' turn-over for the French budget, this gave an idea of their power, their thirst for raw materials and markets. While the U.S. produces many kinds of raw materials in abundance, it needs iron ore, bauxite, and lacks many kinds of non-ferrous metals indispensable to modern industry: manganese, molybdenum, chrome, nickel, copper, tungsten etc. It also consumes enormous quantities of coffee, cocoa, bananas. If it runs short of those products, American industry will be hamstrung and the American way of life drastically affected.

A large number of those products come from ex-colonies of European imperialism. Most of them grow only one kind of produce; their economy depends entirely on the good will of the imperialist buyers, and is at the mercy of fluctuations in the prices of coffee, cocoa, or whatever crop it produces. Having acquired nominal independence and set up fragile governments, these countries are essentially dependent on Yankee imperialism, which invests in them more and more capital. In those so-called underdeveloped countries investments in cheap raw materials and labour, facilities for remittance of profits, and tax dividends. By acquiring a monopoly over their foreign trade, binding their governments to the financial and military aid of the U.S., Yankee imperialism holds a very powerful lever over the nations of the world. Even European countries, with the United States, attract enormous Yankee investments. The U.S. imperialism is aimed at providing an infra-structure and favourable political conditions for U.S. investments. Often, economies are dependent upon the U.S.A. for the maintenance of the cover of contracts and loans of the U.S. imperialism. The bodies, which are in fact controlled by Washington: the Inter-American Commission for International Reconstruction and Development, I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund), A.D.I. (Association for International Development), etc.

THE two World Wars considerably impaired the world position of European imperialism. After 1945, Yankee imperialism

became the incontrovertible leader. U.S. trusts, already of enormous size, grew to colossal proportions. General Motors' turn-over for the French budget, this gave an idea of their power, their thirst for raw materials and markets. While the U.S. produces many kinds of raw materials in abundance, it needs iron ore, bauxite, and lacks many kinds of non-ferrous metals indispensable to modern industry: manganese, molybdenum, chrome, nickel, copper, tungsten etc. It also consumes enormous quantities of coffee, cocoa, bananas. If it runs short of those products, American industry will be hamstrung and the American way of life drastically affected.

A large number of those products come from ex-colonies of European imperialism. Most of them grow only one kind of produce; their economy depends entirely on the good will of the imperialist buyers, and is at the mercy of fluctuations in the prices of coffee, cocoa, or whatever crop it produces. Having acquired nominal independence and set up fragile governments, these countries are essentially dependent on Yankee imperialism, which invests in them more and more capital. In those so-called underdeveloped countries investments in cheap raw materials and labour, facilities for remittance of profits, and tax dividends. By acquiring a monopoly over their foreign trade, binding their governments to the financial and military aid of the U.S., Yankee imperialism holds a very powerful lever over the nations of the world. Even European countries, with the United States, attract enormous Yankee investments. The U.S. imperialism is aimed at providing an infra-structure and favourable political conditions for U.S. investments. Often, economies are dependent upon the U.S.A. for the maintenance of the cover of contracts and loans of the U.S. imperialism. The bodies, which are in fact controlled by Washington: the Inter-American Commission for International Reconstruction and Development, I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund), A.D.I. (Association for International Development), etc.

THE two World Wars considerably impaired the world position of European imperialism. After 1945, Yankee imperialism

imperialism has built a machinery to impose its economic hegemony on the world. Washington's "Marshall Plan" is in proportion to U.S. economic expansion in 1945. U.S. national income was 500 billion dollars, 670 billion in 1959. However, we live in a world where imperialism no longer rules the roost; the socialist camp is growing rapidly and vigorously its decisive weight into the international movement. The national liberation movement surges forward in Asia, Africa and Latin America. To "contain" the socialist camp, "roll back" if possible, and suppress the national liberation movements, becomes imperative objectives for Yankee imperialism, hence achieving world domination.

A mere economic machinery, however powerful it may be, is not enough. A world political and military strategy is needed. Washington multiplies military bases in foreign countries (nearly 1,000 of them) signs military pacts in all parts of the world (S.E.T.O., N.A.T.O., C.E.F.T.O., N.E.T.U.S.) sends the 6th Fleet to the Mediterranean, the 5th to the Indian Ocean, the 7th to the Pacific. The C.I.A. and the armed forces make and unmake governments at will, recruit "gorillas", while U.S. advisers organise so-called national armies of mercenaries. Any time a government fails to resist, assassinations, then coups d'etat, then open armed intervention are resorted to.

Let us recall a few facts: 1953: a coup d'Etat was staged by army sergeants in Cuba. U.S. aid was immediately granted and the government was bloody dictatorship until 1959.

1954: armed intervention against Guatemala. President Arbenz had to resign and was replaced by the pro-Yankee colonel Castillo Armas.

1959: hostile activities were undertaken against Cuba. Cuban revolution and have never been since.

1961: U.S.-trained Cuban mercenaries staged a failed coup in Cuba. U.S. aid was immediately granted and the government was bloody dictatorship until 1959.

1965 the U.S. and Brazilian reactionaries forced President Quadros to resign. In 1964, President Castello Branco, who set up a military dictatorship strongly supported by the U.S., was overthrown. In 1964, a U.S. military mission worked out a counter-guerrilla plan in the Amazon.

It is hard to draw a complete list of U.S. interventions, brutal and covert, in various countries of the world. American actions in the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Laos, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand, are only too well known and need no further elaboration. Those brutal interventions are all accompanied by a series of organisations and institutions aimed at counteracting Yankee interference under humanitarian mask. John F. Kennedy, by a series of "secretly" missions have carried out on behalf of the C.I.A. numerous espionage undertakings in various countries.

It is always in the name of anti-communism that an ally of local feudalists and big bourgeoisie that the U.S. has acted in the world. For a time, it brandished the Russian bogey, now it is the Chinese bogey. U.S. propaganda services and "cultural centres" abroad all use the "American way of life" and the "free world" while strategy of the U.S. imperialism. Taylor's claim for the U.S. "moral" right to fight wars, dubbed communist subversive aggression. If one were to follow the U.S. in Washington, American marines would be visible in the day, night lights to intervene everywhere to restore law and order. The U.S. military expeditionary corps.

VIET NAM, A TESTING-GROUND

U.S. intervention in Viet Nam has unfolded a picture of the U.S. imperialism which one may call classical if one is familiar with the

U.S. intervention in Viet Nam has unfolded a picture of the U.S. imperialism which one may call classical if one is familiar with the

U.S. intervention in Viet Nam has unfolded a picture of the U.S. imperialism which one may call classical if one is familiar with the

THE implication that life in North Viet Nam has become well nigh unbearable may be the most tragic illusion of the war.

Although North Viet Nam is sustaining a heavier concentration of bombing than has ever before been inflicted on a small country, there is no indication that the administrative structure of the

Excepting Hanoi and Haiphong, there is no longer any city life in North Viet Nam and yet the population of North Viet Nam has succeeded in carrying on the essential activities of the country.

Most of the city populations already had moved away before the bombers came. That is one reason why, in

One Main Guarantee of Our Victories:

THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THE D.R.V.N.

"WHEN I was young, I lived through the successive crises that led to the Second World War, and I remember that they were marked each time by a sudden rise in prices and the scarcity of sugar, soap and oil, which households' lack of foresight and hoarders' avidity periodically turned into strategic commodities. I have seen no such things in Hanoi. In this wartime rationing in order to build socialism in spite of the economic disruption of the war is neither speculation nor hoarding. Supplies continue to be what they were for the Spartan people: sufficient. Rice, grown in the Red River delta, that is in the surrounding countryside, vegetables coming from the neighboring suburban regions, and small portions of meat and fish, are normally supplied to the population at the same price. As formerly, life remains hard, but it has not lost what the new regime has brought about: stability for tomorrow."

To a technically advanced and complex Western society such a wholesale abandonment and the destruction of its cities could be tantamount to the destruction of the nation itself. But North Viet Nam is not a technically advanced nation. Its national existence does not depend on its cities or any significant industrial base. Ninety-five per cent of the population are peasants. Farming is the war in one respects has had a liberating effect. Old restrictive customs have, through sheer necessity, been broken. For example, young women who formerly never involved themselves in such beyond their home activities are now trained into doctors and nurses, have joined the militia or the voluntary youth brigade. Night schools, held under very difficult circumstances, are being attended by more people than ever before, and many of these women are now in the education they missed as children, are women.

During the last decade (1954-1964) in spite of the big requirements of socialist building, particular attention

was paid to the gradual improvement of the people's living standards. Substantial results have been obtained in this field. Disastrous famines, even yearly chronic food shortages, have been definitively vanquished. Each Vietnamese has seen his age-old dream come true: to "eat his fill." While needs have increased, substantial improvements have been brought about. During the past few years, individual consumption has markedly increased: compared with 1955, the consumption of rice went up 130-5%, oil, 117-0%, fish 61%, sugar and molasses 138-5%, cigarettes 166-7%, fabrics 135-9%, mosquito nets 563-7%, soap 300%, paper 254-0%, kerosene 149-0%.

MAINTAINING LIVING STANDARD

FOR the last two years, in the face of the U.S. air war of destruction, North Viet Nam has had to make heavy expenditures and overcome multiple difficulties, and the population has suffered more privations than in times of peace. However, the results recorded during the last ten years of socialist building, the efforts made by the State and the help granted by the socialist countries have ensured normal supplies to the people. Viet needs are satisfied: food, fabrics, medicines, etc. Individual ration

of necessities are maintained.

The combat forces (army, militia, young volunteers, etc.) are given priority and get sufficient supplies even in the regions which are the most exposed to enemy raids. Workers performing heavy duties in industry, transport and communications, capital construction, etc., benefit from advantages required by the State. The State has given children, old folk and sick people. To factory workers and personnel, cadres and State employees, city dwellers, normal food supplies are ensured; ration tickets are regularly met. The State, sugar and molasses sold, are supplied according to the inventories of State Trade services and in limited quantities, but at stable prices. Social benefits concerning material and cultural life are ensured and even improved in some cases. The State, the traditions and handicraft co-operatives pay great attention to the needs of the population.

Great attention is accorded to the improvement of the peasant standard of living. For regions having suffered losses due to weather hazards or enemy destructions, the State not only reduces the obligatory deliveries to the State, but also grants the peasants with food at fixed prices. Material incentives are granted to family economy: the peasants can buy industrial goods at

(Continued page 1)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

LIGHT industry in North Viet Nam has overall been filled by from 3-7 to 28-9 percent its plan for the first half of 1967 in the production of daily necessities such as aluminum and plastic articles, chinaware, knit wear. Such commodities as paper, groundnut oil, textile and metal increased from 2-6 to 38 percent compared with the same period last year. The production of salt in particular has reached a record high.

In farm product processing industry, of 31 per cent in the production of goods to serve agriculture, and from 4 to 8 per cent in commerce. The average per hectare yield of winter-spring rice was more than 2-1 tons, the production of chemical products, rubber and timber and

HERE AND THERE IN THE D.R.V.N.

DESPITE continual U.S. air raids, the economic and cultural branches in Haiphong made big strides forward in the first half of 1967. An increase above the plan was recorded from 20-2 to 38 percent in engineering materials, more than 1-1 tons the production of chemical products, rubber and timber and

in farm product processing industry, of 31 per cent in the production of goods to serve agriculture, and from 4 to 8 per cent in commerce. The average per hectare yield of winter-spring rice was more than 2-1 tons, the production of chemical products, rubber and timber and

NEARLY 1,000 technical workers in engineering, electricity, mining and food processing have been trained in the regional industry in the mountainous province of Hoa Binh. Nearly half of these workers are minority people. There are now in the whole province scores of engineering workshops with a large number of workers, which makes it possible for the region to provide itself with many industrial goods and spare parts from local sources formerly supplied by the plains.

The tractor brigade in Vinh Linh area, close to the provincial demarcation line, is not only overfurnished by 40 per cent but is also helping the agricultural co-ops during the recent Winter-Spring

(Continued page 1)

THE WHOLE WORLD SUPPORTS US

PRESIDENT A. MASSAMBA DEBAT: VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S VICTORY OVER U.S. IMPERIALISM IS A GREAT HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO CONGOLESE REVOLUTION

IN a talk with the head of the South Viet Nam Liberation Youth delegation to the 2nd Congress of the Revolutionary Youth Movement of Congo (B) from July 19 to July 26, 1967 President A. Massamba Debat reinforced the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Congolese peoples. He said: "The Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. imperialists is a great help for the revolution in the Congo and at the same time an encouragement to the fight of the African peoples against imperialism, the old and neo-colonialism, as well as their reactionary henchmen."

A. Nomsamala, Premier of the Congo (B) also said on this occasion: "U.S. imperialism is our common enemy. It threatens hourly and daily our independence. We have to be on the alert in the fight against it everywhere on the earth where there is U.S. aggression."

PREMIER CHOU EN LAI HAD TALKS WITH VICE PREMIER LE THANH NGH

PREMIER Chou En Lai on July 31, 1967, received and held talks with Vice Premier Le Thanh Ngh. Vice Premier and Head of the economic delegation of the D.R.V.N. Government now in China for a friendly visit and for negotiations on economic aid.

The Chinese leader paid a warm tribute to the great successes recorded by the people and army of both North and South Viet Nam and stressed that China determinedly and wholeheartedly supports the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists till complete victory.

A.P. KIRILENKO RECEIVES VIET NAM SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

ON August 1, 1967, A.P. Kirilenko, Central Committee Political Bureau Member and Acting First Deputy General of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., received the Viet Nam Soviet Friendship delegation then visiting the Soviet Union.

He energetically condemned the U.S. imperialists' aggression against the D.R.V.N.

and gave assurances that the Soviet Government would fully carry out its internationalist obligation, help the Vietnamese people and support their just struggle to recover independence and freedom.

U.A.R.

IN Cairo, the Peace Council and mass organizations in the Arab Socialist Union of the U.A.R. solemnly organized a ceremony to hand a quantity of medicines and textiles for the people of both North and South Viet Nam.

Addressing the audience, Khalel Mubeddin, Chairman of the U.A.R. Peace Council, Delegate of the Arab Socialist Union, warmly praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and regarded it as a bright example for all nations who are fighting for their independence and freedom. He pointed out: "The people of the U.A.R. resolutely support the just fight of the Vietnamese people and are confident that the Vietnamese people will certainly win final and total victory."

AUSTRALIA

REPORTS from Adelaide said that the movement to support the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation by the students in Melbourne was surging up in Australian universities.

Students of Adelaide and Canberra Universities also took part in this movement.

Many meetings and gatherings were organized in Sydney, Brisbane and many other cities of Australia in support of Viet Nam.

NEW ZEALAND

ACCORDING to reports from Wellington, capital of New Zealand, the Wellington Trade Union Council on July 27, called on the workers to oppose the planned manufacture of "defoliants" by Alvon Watkinson company for the U.S. to use in the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

The paper Viet Nam, organ of the New Zealand Viet Nam Friendship and Solidarity League, Chairman of the forests and birds defending league of New Zealand, also condemned this production.

HANOI TRIBUNE

SOLIDARITY WITH JAPANESE PEOPLE FIGHTING AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

THE Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee, the Viet Nam Japan Friendship Association, the Viet Nam Voice Committee and the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions held on August 4 in Hanoi a meeting to welcome the International Day of Solidarity with the Japanese People.

Honho Tuatomo, a Central Committee member of the Japanese Communist Party, now visiting Viet Nam, attended the meeting.

Nguyen Thanh Le, Secretary General of the Viet Nam Japan Friendship Association, condemned the U.S. imperialist dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, occupation of Okinawa and Ogasawara islands, maintaining of over 200 military bases in Japan.

PROTEST AGAINST THE INDONESIAN AUTHORITIES' PERSECUTION OF INDONESIAN PATRIOTS AND DEMOCRATS

THE Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee on August 3 issued a statement protesting against the persecution of Indonesian patriots and democrats by the Indonesian authorities. The statement stated: "According to reports from Indonesia, the authorities in Indonesia have decided to persecute Indonesian patriots among them Mjoto, a leading member of the Indonesian Communist Party, and Lieutenant Colonel Untung."

This is a continuation of the Indonesian

patriots and democrats carried out by the Indonesian reactionary forces since October 1965. Over nearly two years, hundreds of thousands of Indonesian patriots and democrats have been killed or tortured in various jails. We call on the Indonesian authorities cancel immediately the sentences, release the patriots and democrats and end their brutal persecution and oppression."

NATIONAL LIBERATION CAUSE IN GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE WILL TRIUMPH

THE Permanent Secretariat of the Asian-African-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organisation has decided to make August 3 the year of the sixtieth anniversary of the armed struggle of the people in (Portuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde.

The Vietnamese people are bound to the people in (Portuguese) Guinea and Cape Verde in the common struggle against the U.S. On Viet Nam Day against U.S. imperialism in March last year the Political Bureau of the Guinea and Cape Verde Independence Party sent a message to the Vietnamese people praising the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and voicing full sympathy and support of the people in Guinea and Cape Verde people for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people feel sincerely thankful for this sympathy and support. They express their solidarity with the Guinea and Cape Verde people and their people and their just struggle, and are convinced that the national liberation movements in these countries will certainly win glorious victory.

HANOI NORTH VIET NAM

FELIX GREENE

nation is floundering or that the people's morale is cracking...

An Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times and other reporters have pointed out, it would be altogether wrong to suggest that life in North Viet Nam to day is grim. It is not. The spirit of the people is high. One hears a great deal of laughter. Food distribution and other essential administrative functions of government have been successfully maintained. The people wherever appear in good health.

... The physical destruction caused by U.S. raids has been very severe. I was not prepared for the vast devastation which I found since my last visit 15 months ago.

The names of the cities of North Viet Nam (apart from Hanoi and Haiphong) are unfamiliar to most Americans. Nam Dinh, Phn Ly, Vinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Phat Diem... these are the names of some of the largest and most important towns after Hanoi and Haiphong. Each of these cities has been bombed so heavily that as cities they have virtually ceased to exist. Phn Ly, to take one example, is—or was—a town about 35 miles south of Hanoi with a former population of between 8,000 and 10,000. To walk through it to day is to walk through a ghost town of broken walls and rubble.

During an afternoon's tramp through its ruins, I saw no sign of life. I could not find one building of any kind that was still habitable except for half a dozen mud huts that were still standing but unoccupied, somewhat beyond the northern fringes.

Everything else was a shambles. The single railroad track that runs through the town had been repaired but it was only with difficulty that I could make out where along the line the railroad station must have been. Standing there at dusk, I watched a long freight train steam heavily up from the south. It passed the remnants of this shattered town, the locomotive gave a long and mournful whistle. But the train did not stop. There was nothing any longer here to stop for.

sites of the enormous tonnage of bombs being dropped, casualties are relatively light. The people, despite the attack from the air, simply moved away from the cities to the tens of thousands of villages and hamlets that are scattered everywhere over North Viet Nam. They took their schools and hospitals and small workshops with them, housing them in huts of bamboo and rush which can be built very quickly.

To a technically advanced and complex Western society such a wholesale abandonment and the destruction of its cities could be tantamount to the destruction of the nation itself. But North Viet Nam is not a technically advanced nation. Its national existence does not depend on its cities or any significant industrial base. Ninety-five per cent of the population are peasants. Farming is

The war in one respects has had a liberating effect. Old restrictive customs have, through sheer necessity, been broken. For example, young women who formerly never involved themselves in such beyond their home activities are now trained into doctors and nurses, have joined the militia or the voluntary youth brigade. Night schools, held under very difficult circumstances, are being attended by more people than ever before, and many of these women are now in the education they missed as children, are women.

Hushung machines turned out by regional industry for duty to serve agricultural co-operatives.



News from LAOS

In A Month, 302 Enemy Troops Wiped Out, 12 Aircraft and 14 Motor Boats Sunk by Luang Prabang People and Army

Patrol Lao Radio reported that from June 26 to July 25, 1967 the Luang Prabang army and people fought 25 battles, including an attack on Ban Hne commanding post, and another on Luang Prabang airfield in the night of July 15.

According to incomplete figures, 302 enemy troops were wiped out including 233 killed, 70 wounded, 3 enemy troops captured and talked into surrender, a great quantity of military equipment seized and 14 motor boats sank.

The Luang Prabang army and people also fought off 2 nibbling attacks of the enemy on Nam Thoon and Huoi Lo, and forced them out of Nam Nga and Moc Ching.

In close coordination with the main forces and regional troops, from July 17 to July 26, 1967, the guerrillas of Xiang Khong, Sam Nua, Luang Prabang and Houa Phong provinces ambushed enemy raids, wiping out 20 soldiers and seizing a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

News from CAMBODIA

Many Attacks of the U.S. Aggressors and Their Henchmen Repelled

ACCORDING to Cambodian News Agency ANP, in the night of July 17, 1967, a group of U.S. aggressors and Saigon puppet troops infiltrated the territory of Cambodia at Thol Tamar Sir village (15 km from Cambodian frontier) and opened fire. The Cambodian border defending army, police and militia beat them off, killed 2 aggressors in paratrooper uniforms, seized 1 machine-gun, 1 tommy gun, 3 carbines and a great quantity of munitions.

Earlier, on July 15, 1967, the U.S. and puppet troops in South Viet Nam had attacked a Cambodian post in Kompong-Cham province, killing 2 Cambodian soldiers.

The Cambodian army heroically fought back the aggressors and captured a puppet soldier. ANP also said that the Vietnamese and their henchmen in South Viet Nam had many times violated the territory and coastal areas of Cambodia in Kampong, Kompong-Cham, Preah Vihear, Sra-Kheng on July 6, 10, 15 and 17.

On their part, on 9 occasions (from June 17 to 26, 1967) the U.S. henchmen in Thailand also sent troops, aircraft and war vessels to attack the Cambodian parts of Cham-Yeam, Sra-Kheng in Kolk Kong province. They were fought back.

NEW WAR ATTACKS ON THE CENTRE OF HANOI

ON August 11 and 12, 1967, U.S. aircraft waves attacked in many places the centre of Hanoi and many localities in the suburbs, causing losses in lives and property to the civilian population. According to preliminary reports, Hanoi lost 100,000 people and batteries downed 9 planes.

These air attacks which took place at McNamara's inspection trip to South Viet Nam after Taylor and Clifford's tour of satellite countries and after the House had decided to reinforce U.S. efforts in South Viet Nam by 45,000 men and

pour more money into the war, have shown that the U.S. Government obstinately pursues its escalation policy and expands its war of aggression. They lay bare before public opinion the U.S. policy of aggression against the Viet Nam people and the U.S. policy of aggression against the Viet Nam people and the U.S. policy of aggression against the Viet Nam people.

By stepping up the war, the U.S. imperialists hope to rid themselves of their nightmare in Viet Nam. But their act will lead them to more dangerous consequences and more serious defeats.

Here and There in the D.R.V.N.

(Continued from page 4)

cultivation, but also completed 90 per cent above ploughing plan for the Summer-Autumn cultivation.

THE highlanders in Lai Chau (a province where lives many national minorities) have so far completed the planting of summer-autumn rice and increased the ricefield acreage by 11.5 per cent compared with the 1966 summer-autumn cultivation.

The expansion of the area under rice is a new change in Lai Chau highland in stabilising the people's life and cultivation and improving the living conditions of the mountain dwellers.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

THE Council of Ministers of the D.R.V.N. recently took the decision to promote cultural and art work against the aggressors, for national salvation. The decision states that the objective of this work is to contribute to the education and training of Party members, army men and other people with revolutionary spirit and determination to fight and defeat the enemy and the spirit of revolutionary offensives to help in technical revolution, popularise among the masses science and technology, people's war and national defence, the advanced experiences in the art of fighting, to actively contribute to the building of a new life, instilling into the people the love of culture and sciences and organising a sound and healthy spiritual life.

THE conference to review the biological conservation work over the past year was held in Hanoi. It had carried out researches over 300 themes in biological conservation of the Vietnamese people of different ages, professions, living in regions of different climates.

At present, in Cam Binh

village Cam Xuyen district Ha Tinh province, 58 inhabitants out of 100 of this village regularly attend the highest rate in North Viet Nam. 900 people of the village regularly attend a complementary education class, among whom 215 attend elementary schools, 100 attend 10 secondary schools and 100 attend 10 complementary education classes. The two-year plan (1967-1968) of complementary education was completed one year ahead of time.

THE Central Committee for the Welfare of Mothers and Children recently met in Hanoi to review its work in the first half of this year. The meeting discussed the work on the work to ensure welfare of women and children, to ensure the welfare of the people of North Viet Nam. Premier Pham Van Dong, President of the Central Committee for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, reminded the authorities at all levels to lend full attention to the work, especially responsible for it, and rely on the masses to promote a step further. Before the 1945 August Revolution, there were only 17 laboratories knowing how to read and write.

U.S. Neo-Colonialism At Work

(Continued from page 3)

history and methods of Yankee neo-colonialism. In 1940 American agents tried to contact Vietnamese movements against the French colonialism; then from 1940 to 1945, the American agents tried to contact Vietnamese movements against the French colonialism. In 1945, it ousted its French colonialism. In 1945, it ousted its French colonialism. In 1945, it ousted its French colonialism.

(Continued from page 4)

stable prices in proportion to the quantity of agricultural products they sold to the State (livestock, vegetables, fruit, etc.) Adequate measures have been taken to regulate the distribution of food within the co-ops; those having relatively more rice, sweet potatoes, melons... all part of them to those not having enough. Families of victims of American raids war invalids and those who have fallen in the field of honour, and also households with special needs, are given particular solicitude on the part of the people and the State. They are supplied with rice and given advantages not accorded to other persons.

During the two years 1965-1966, in spite of the intensification of the war, the standard of living of the people of all walks of life has remained high. Although difficulties and privations have been unavoidable, these have been overcome by the people. They are inseparable not only from the successes attained since 1955 in all fields, that of economic building in particular, but also from successes in the field of social and cultural building. They are inseparable not only from the successes attained since 1955 in all fields, that of economic building in particular, but also from successes in the field of social and cultural building.

Results obtained in the improvement of the people's living standards are closely linked to the strengthening of State trade services, which constitute the mainstay of home trade. They are inseparable from the entire market and, in close co-ordination with agriculture, the co-operative, handicraft and small industry, the major part of agricultural commodities (foodstuffs, etc.) supplied by the co-ops

THE ECONOMIC STABILITY...

yield of 5 tons of rice per hectare per year; 60 co-ops obtained 6 tons per hectare and 40 co-ops as many as 7 tons. Areas under dry crops increased 1.2% in 1966 and those grown with vegetables went up 15.5%. Also in 1966, the yield of pig raising reached a record level: an increase of 0.5% in the field of water conservancy, 10% in the field of under rice in irrigated and 30% of the ricefields were arranged, making it possible to carry out rational irrigation according to the needs of the crops. Over 3,000 co-ops have been equipped with small mechanical workshops (power generators, grinding machines for animal feed, threshing and husking machines, mechanical pumps, etc.). The problem of labour shortage has been solved by the male and labour productivity gradually improved.

Essential industrial commodities used in daily life are almost exclusively turned out by regional industry, which uses local raw materials, equipment and manpower. In 1966, production of this industrial branch accounted for half the total industrial and handicraft production of the country. Three hundred undertakings were commissioned, 35% compared with 1965.

Results obtained in the improvement of the people's living standards are closely linked to the strengthening of State trade services, which constitute the mainstay of home trade. They are inseparable from the entire market and, in close co-ordination with agriculture, the co-operative, handicraft and small industry, the major part of agricultural commodities (foodstuffs, etc.) supplied by the co-ops

In spite of destructions, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Dignified Military Operation (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASA

31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

veritable international gen- derman. How aggressive, per- fidious, cruel Yankee imperialism has been abundantly proved by events in Viet Nam. Never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant. At the same time, never has the image of a colonialist, extending its tentacles all over the world to suck the blood of the nations, used to describe the American imperialism more relevant.

In the capital of these countries, U.S. allies remained indifferent to the U.S. call for a "no more war" in Viet Nam. More than that, some satellites struck the two White House recruiting agents who were declaring their unwillingness to discuss this matter in the U.S. press. The President Marcos of the Philippines refused to receive the U.S. resident ambassador for fear of being attacked by the opposition for the propaganda of Philippine troops

and peasant households. The total number of their stores, dispersed in the whole country (in towns, countryside and mountain areas) amounted to 10,000 in 1964 to 8,875 in 1966. Turnover figures for articles of daily necessities increased by 12% during the same period. The network of buyers and sellers of daily necessities has been reinforced: peak sale figures have doubled within two years. Thanks to the extension of trade activities, the market and prices have remained stable. In the main and have not known any serious disturbances. On the organized, i.e. State-controlled market, price indices for daily commodities were 96.9 compared with 100 for 1964, and 95.7 for 1966 compared with 100 for 1965.

There are regional differences in the prices of some commodities due to weather conditions, but on the whole no sudden changes have occurred. Thanks to stable production, agricultural production in the first place, the commodities of daily necessities have remained stable and have contributed for an important part to improving the people's life, the could not be denied. In the United States, the State has made great efforts aimed at making it possible for the people to "eat, drink, wear and live" in a normal life, so as to fight with full vigour against the American aggression. The people loved the State and the State loved the people. They were united in the struggle to resist the American aggression.

</

SOUTH VIETNAM

End July —
Beginning August

L.A.F. NEW VICTORIES

ACCORDING to Western reports, on the afternoon of August 7, the L.A.F. intercepted the G.I.s of U.S. Light Brigade 190 heliborne 11 km north of Saigon.

On August 8, *Remier* reported that 15 choppers had been downed or damaged. General John Friend, commanding the brigade had a leg broken.

ON early morning of August 2, 1967, the L.A.F. simultaneously stormed the U.S. naval base and petroleum tank farm in Nha Be lying along the Nha Be River, 3 km from each other and from 9 to 12 km southeast of Saigon.

The American spokesman in Saigon admitted that 2 petrol storage tanks were hit and blown up, many patrol boats, minesweepers damag-

ed, 1 F-100 jet fighter and 1 chopper coming to the rescue downed and 59 G.I.s "wounded".

Violent fire from these 2 million-litres petrol tanks drove 1 U.S. battalion stationed nearby to another place.

Three days later (August 5) this U.S. naval base was again mortar shelled by the L.A.F.

IN the North of Highway 4 (Quang Tri province) on July 20, 1 U.S. marine battalion of Regiment, moving from Con Tien to the north was violently intercepted by the L.A.F., according to G.P.X.

First reports said that this battalion was badly mauled. Over 400 G.I.s were killed or wounded (including 1 company put out of action), 3 tanks were destroyed on the spot.

■ **Attack on U.S. Naval Base and Petroleum Tank Farm in Nha Be, 12 km South-East of Saigon (August 2): 2 Million Litres of Petrol and 1 U.S. Ship Burnt.**

■ **Wiping Out of 400 U.S. Marines North of Quang Tri (July 29)**

■ **Annihilation of 300 G.I.s 80 km South-East of My Tho Town (from July 28 to 30).**

■ **12 U.S. Vessels Sunk or Damaged Near Saigon (July 17 and 18).**

another dammed, 6 aircraft set on fire (including 2 jets, 3 choppers and 1 L-19 reconnaissance plane).

Also North of this province, within 4 days ending July 24, the L.A.F. killed or wounded over 300 U.S. and puppet troops operating on the

road from Ba Doc to Le Mon.

The U.S. and puppet troops on July 26 conducted an operation to rescue the units besieged by the L.A.F. in an area along Highway 4, some 80 km from My Tho according to G.P.X.

Fallen into a battlefield prepared by the L.A.F., over 300 enemy troops were wiped out only in three days ending July 30.

On the night of July 30, in a minutes' surprise attack, the L.A.F. wiped out over 300 G.I.s and seized over 100 firearms of various types.

On the nights of July 22 and 23, the L.A.F. simultaneously shelled the U.S. base in Binh Duc, 1 military training center, Vinh Kim military

sub-sector and the encampment of 1 civil guard company, killing or wounding 300 soldiers (80 of whom were G.I.s) destroying and damaging 9 military trucks (including 6 M-113 armoured troop carriers).

On July 24 and 25, 2 more enemy vessels were sunk in My Tho River and Cho Gao canal, 80 Yanks and 1 puppet platoon were knocked out.

Harassing communication lines, the L.A.F. also sank 2 enemy vessels and damaged 2 others on Western Vam Co River on July 17 and 18.

On July 18, 10 enemy naval craft were sent to the bottom, including 4 small gun boats and 1 armoured vessel some 35 km south-east of Saigon.



L.A.F. fighters attacking an enemy base

Hue city was once baptized "Imperial City" by foreigners for its many old historical and cultural monuments of the feudal regime. Since the U.S. aggressor troops came, there have sprung up in all parts of the city a host of strongholds and army barracks, military storages and river installations.

The Trang Tien-Dap Da-An Cu triangle on the right bank of the Huong (Perfume) River is the most vital military sector for the enemy because there lie most of the nerve centre of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in Hue.

Military H.Q.s, army barracks and posts of the U.S. and the puppets, command posts, police stations, security and intelligence offices of the puppets, information and logistic centres and military wharves of the U.S. thickly studied this small area.

Following L.A.F. fierce attacks in Quang Tri-Thua Thien against enemy forces at La Vang, Tu Ha and Long Tho, especially the recent L.A.F. assaults that ripped through their northern and southern defence perimeter around Hue, the U.S. and their henchmen doubled the garrison in the town, increased patrols, set up more posts,

L.A.F. VIOLENT ATTACKS IN THE HEART OF HUE CITY

reinforced both the outer and inner defence perimeter and mounted a very strict guard. In addition to U.S. and Pak Jung Hi troops on permanent sentry duty, a company of puppet combat police patrols the city throughout the night.

Every hour in the night from four to six armoured cars rumble along the main thoroughfares near the Trang Tien bridge. American and puppet soldiers are also posted at all crossings and roads leading into the main sectors. On Saturday and Sunday evenings when U.S. officers return to Hue for recreation, security measures are all the more stringent. Feeling not secure enough behind the multi-row wire entanglements around their positions, the U.S. officers also commit puppet police to round-the-clock patrol duty along the streets and mount guard at all lamp-posts. Recently, the U.S. and its

henchmen set a night curfew, fenced off all the city's gates and other main entrances to the city. On U.S. orders, the puppets had all the boats in the city concentrated and tied together by iron chains to "guard against all contingencies."

ONE day, the U.S. staged the farce of "victory celebrations" after bloody operations against the civilian population in the northern part of the demilitarized zone. The day before the U.S. officers had returned in great numbers to Hue from positions along Highway 9 and the Phu Hai barrier. Huong River position was packed with G.I.s. Puppet army officers had also been called back to attend the "victory celebrations". Many U.S. and puppet officers had come from Saigon. Military vehicles stood in thick rows

in front of the enemy positions.

With the devoted assistance of the people, the L.A.F. fighters divided into several groups, quickly crossed the dense defence system of the enemy and secretly moved into position in the city.

An explosion rent the air signalling the beginning of the attack. The transformer at Dap Da was blown up, plunging two main quarters in the heart of the city into

complete darkness. L.A.F. recoilless guns, mortars and machineguns of various calibres pounded enemy positions. Grenade erupted all over the sector from the centre of the city to the southeastern suburbs, from Vi Da district to Trang Tien bridge, including the 6th district.

In the sector south of Dap Da, the first rounds of the L.A.F. recoilless guns put out of action a platoon of puppet guards. The L.A.F. then directed their fire to the billets of the American and puppet officers. Under cover of the artillery, Thai, a model fighter of the L.A.F. in Hue, led a shock team against the Huong River military position, instantly wiping out two platoons of Thai H. mercenaries. The shock groups then fanned out into the buildings, attacking the officers from room to room. In the bursts of hand grenade

des and bombs and the rattling of submachine guns, the frightened enemy officers fell down before they had time to realize what had happened.

In the meantime, the second shock team, after striking a devastating blow at the enemy at Dap Da, occupied a position of the puppet officers at the army club and, in co-ordination with Thai's team, completely wiped out the enemy in this sector. At a signal of the shock teams, the L.A.F. engineer troops dashed forward and blew up the Huong River stronghold with explosive charges.

The three-storeyed building rocked and collapsed amid earth-shaking blasts. All the adverse troops inside were either killed by the explosives or crushed under the heap of rubble. Two double-storeyed and five one-storeyed houses in the neighbourhood were also demolished. Some of the 400 odd enemies could escape, 45 cars were smashed or heavily damaged. Another column of the L.A.F. rushed to the riverbank and attacked the U.S. military wharf in the northeast of Trang Tien bridge. A landing craft was sunk; 16 enemies including a U.S. colonel were killed. The cargo boats loaded with ammunition anchored nearby burst off. A post at the end of Trang Tien bridge was also blown up by artillery fire and all its occupants buried alive.

Simultaneously with these stormy attacks, in Duy Tan street the L.A.F. big guns hit the billets of the American "advisers" in Thuan Hoa position, the H.Q. of the military zone in the H. sector and the puppet police H.Q. The shells pierced the concrete roofs and walls

(Continued page 7)